

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. B. Carr, Secretary.
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK
By Mail—in Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year.....	\$6.00
Six months.....	3.00
Three months.....	1.50
Any three days except Sunday—one year.....	2.00
Sunday, with Magazine.....	2.00
Special Mail Edition, Sunday.....	1.75
Sunday Magazine.....	1.25

BY CARRIER—ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS

Per week, daily only.....	4 cents
Per week, daily and Sunday.....	11 cents

TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.

Published Monday and Thursday—one year.....

Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC,
St. Louis, Mo.

Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE PER COPY.

Eight, ten and twelve pages..... 1 cent

Eleven, eighteen and twenty pages..... 2 cents

Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages..... 2 cents

Thirty pages..... 2 cents

IN EUROPE.

The Republic is on file at the following places:

LONDON—Trafford building, Northumberland Avenue, room 7.

PARIS—19 Boulevard des Capucines; corner Place de l'Opéra and 3 Rue Cambon.

BERLIN—Equitable Gebäude in Friedrichstrasse, 100.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Bell 1 Kinloch.

Counting-Room..... Main 204 A 65

Editorial Reception-Room..... Main 206 A 64

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1905.

Vol. 48. No. 39.

Circulation During June

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	101,000	16.....	101,000
2.....	101,000	17.....	102,000
3.....	102,000	18.....	102,000
4 (Sunday).....	122,000	19.....	122,000
5.....	101,000	20.....	102,000
6.....	101,000	21.....	101,000
7.....	102,000	22.....	101,700
8.....	101,000	23.....	101,470
9.....	101,000	24.....	102,450
10.....	102,000	25 (Wednesday).....	122,170
11 (Sunday).....	122,000	26.....	101,000
12.....	101,000	27.....	102,000
13.....	101,000	28.....	102,000
14.....	101,000	29.....	104,000
15.....	101,000	30.....	102,000

Total for the month..... 3,166,677

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed..... 45,521

Net number distributed..... 3,021,156

Average daily circulation..... 100,705

And said W. B. Carr further says that the average number of copies returned and rejected during the month of June was 11.1 per cent.

W. B. CARR
My term expires April 23, 1905.

RECIPROCITY MOVEMENT STRONG.

No better administration and its standard friends are in alarm over the expansive reciprocity movement which will attain expression at the national conference soon to be held at Chicago. The administration professes to recognize the importance of American foreign trade relations, but is much more given to considering the welfare of the g. o. p. in campaign time and to protecting the heavy contributors in the interim. The land-wide demand for reciprocity voiced by the comprehensive organization of agricultural, live-stock and business forces will be sounded within the whole world's hearing and standard will have to give ground.

There is no alternative; and the privileged interests and their political protectors may as well decide gracefully. Dingley schedules have had their day and the politicians who cannot recognize the truth will have to go to the wall. American commerce in the aggregate is too strong for any set of interests and American commerce has awakened to the impositions which have been for many years practiced upon it in the name of protection. American commerce in the aggregate can make politics and unmake legislation.

Threatened foreign discriminations by way of retaliation against our excessive tariff rates are the only real cloud upon the horizon of prosperity. Naturally the business of the nation feels that it is time to protect the foreign markets offended. Germany's announcement that it would virtually discontinue American purchases in the near future has been the immediate moving cause behind the business agitation for reciprocity. That we must at least make reasonable treaties of give and take among ourselves and content ourselves with the home market is now plain to producers and merchants. Our commercial expansion will not brook any longer the restrictive operation of the ultra rates, and revision and reciprocity in the near future are the only logical outcome.

BUSINESS ASSURANCES.

Applying broadly the general percentage of increase in the value of manufactured products of the Central-Southern States, it is assumed that the present gross value is \$1,500,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000. Previously unequalled activity has affected the whole region during the past four years, and manufacture is making greater progress. The resources of the States are such that \$10,000,000 may be added to the value, at any time, without a decided strain. With the conditions which are desired, an increase of this size could be brought about with safety.

The value of manufactured products in these States was, in 1900, \$1,250,000,000, and an increase of \$600,000,000 over 1900, and the capital invested in 1900 was \$1,000,000,000, an increase of \$410,000,000. It is interesting to note the separate values of the chief manufactured products of this group of States. These values are: Iron and steel, \$800,000,000; lumber, \$200,000,000; textiles, \$80,000,000; chemicals, \$100,000,000; food, \$400,000,000; clay, \$20,000,000; leather, \$40,000,000; metal and mineral, \$80,000,000; vehicles, \$100,000,000; paper and printing, \$80,000,000; tobacco, \$60,000,000; and liquor, \$45,000,000.

With the possible exception of the lumber values, not one compares with the capacity. It must be borne in mind that the best kinds of timber are found in this region, and that the supply is practically inexhaustible; but the felling has to be adjusted to the market's demands in order to hold up fair prices. Still, there are ready opportunities for various woodworking industries.

Considering the natural resources, it is obvious that there are rare chances for developing the iron, textiles, chemical, clay, leather, metal, mineral, paper and tobacco production in manufacture. The material is at hand. The need is for capital and trained labor.

The chief natural resources of the Central South-

ern States have been mentioned by The Republic. The values of the manufactured products are now offered not only to show what advancement has been realized in a few years, but more particularly to indicate the prospects for manufacture. It is clear that industrial enterprise has merely passed the stage of demonstration, satisfactory as results are so far, and that the Central-Southern States have all the essentials to win a high rank in manufacture.

Force of necessities circumstances has been the great restraint to industrial enterprise. Great resources have remained unutilized because of the requirements of special agricultural work. These States have remarkable and diversified capacities, and they are now peculiarly conditioned to make substantial industrial progress. They are hospitable to investment and settlement. They present opportunities of certain results. Extraordinary chances are pointed out for investment and for employment, and assurances are given from the quantity and quality of the natural resources that the region can provide well for all who invest or settle there. No one can study the affairs of the Central-Southern States and fail to be impressed with the idea that they are the locality of exceptional opportunity.

HOOT WINDS FROM BOSTON.

Now we are able to trace the source of the hoot winds which have been circulating so egotistically about the country. The source has moved back to Boston. The Honorable Thomas W. Lawson, on returning to his fellow townsmen divulges the intelligence that his speeches have set the country on fire.

The Hon. T. W. is nothing if not impudent. Of course he is a great educational force and friction producer, and the manner in which he has burned up the "system" has liberated a good deal of warmth. But has he really set the country afire? Isn't the truth rather that the country is doing pretty well, thank you, notwithstanding the vast volume of hot air?

We are soberly reflecting upon and digesting certain truths which Mr. Lawson's pyrotechnics have illuminated, and some old flames which have been fanned by his sweeping breath are here and there burning brightly, especially where they happen to be in proximity to oil; but, after all, most of the heat is just hot air blown hitherwards from a shrewd broker's office on the back side of the street.

Have we not received about all of the benefit that we are going to get from Mr. Lawson? Every man admits that his pronounced style of agitation has been productive of good in emphasizing to all the people what a good many of the more sophisticated already know; and the ultimate result, which is likely to be some avoidance of Wall street's wildcat schemes in future by the class usually referred to familiarly as the "sucker public," may be credited in part to the gentleman with the expansive pulmonary bellows and ornamental waistcoat; but it appears that his rare disinterestedness has done about all of the good that it can do under the circumstances.

What the "people" care to do in future they can do very well without the guidance of the big mogul of monologue artiste, who too obviously profits by their patronage and is too firmly fixed in the habit of keeping the money to justify their hope of a per capita division of profits should they follow his advice and unload themselves of their possessions for his benefit.

Mr. Lawson exhorts "the people" to squeeze the water out of Wall street stocks, but it is plain to be seen that he despises all the water to be turned on his own wheel. Mr. Lawson is not operating on "John account" with "the people" and does not even promise to erect libraries and found universities with the proceeds.

Who are "the people" anyway? They are certainly not the rural thousands to whom he has been talking.

They are rather the people at whom he has been talking and they reside mostly within easy telephone call of the Stock Exchange and display gold leaf lettering on their office doors. Nobody blames Mr. Lawson. But the reflection is inevitable that should a squeeze of the stock possessors come it would not likely bring the Missouri, Kansas or Minnesota farmer a better price for his wheat or corn, make implements cheaper, or improve the status of his bank account in town.

Not that anybody would have the diverting Mr. Lawson shut up shop as a financial reformer, shut up talking as a vaudevillian entertainer or shut up the front of his facile and felicitous literature. On the contrary, let him run right on, since the further he runs the thinner his growing transparency spreads itself to popular vision and the better the public are able to protect themselves against his assaults on that narrower class, "the people." Fairhaven is pretty high, but the hot winds from Boston do not appreciably increase discomfort. Instead, they are somewhat refreshing. Let him keep right on. It's fun to watch Uncle John D. jump and Henry H. Rogers perspire anyhow.

MR. PLAYER'S REPORT.

The special value of Comptroller Player's report, which was published in The Republic of Tuesday, is that the condition of the city's finances is set forth in such a manner as to enable all citizens to understand thoroughly the most important matters of administration. This report is recommended to careful perusal.

All citizens should be familiar with the business affairs of the municipality. This intimacy not only guides them in voting, but informs them upon vital questions of individual, as well as public concern. Full, clear, unbiased statements apprise taxpayers and voters of truth and fact, and are a safeguard against the deception that emanates from ignorance.

It is seen that the balance credited to municipal revenue on April 10, the close of the fiscal year, was \$8,000,000 over \$8,000, and the capital invested in 1900 was \$1,000,000,000, an increase of \$410,000,000.

It is interesting to note the separate values of the chief manufactured products of this group of States. These values are: Iron and steel, \$800,000,000; lumber, \$200,000,000; textiles, \$80,000,000; chemicals, \$100,000,000; food, \$400,000,000; clay, \$20,000,000; leather, \$40,000,000; metal and mineral, \$80,000,000; vehicles, \$100,000,000; paper and printing, \$80,000,000; tobacco, \$60,000,000; and liquor, \$45,000,000.

With the possible exception of the lumber values, not one compares with the capacity. It must be borne in mind that the best kinds of timber are found in this region, and that the supply is practically inexhaustible; but the felling has to be adjusted to the market's demands in order to hold up fair prices. Still, there are ready opportunities for various woodworking industries.

Considering the natural resources, it is obvious that there are rare chances for developing the iron, textiles, chemical, clay, leather, metal, mineral, paper and tobacco production in manufacture. The material is at hand. The need is for capital and trained labor.

Mr. Player emphasizes the urgency for new public

buildings. While the city has authority to increase the tax rate for new buildings, this authority ought not to be exercised, because too excessive a burden would be imposed upon the public. He advocates the issuance of bonds for necessary public work. The city is losing money by making repairs on dilapidated structures, as the repairs have to be made over and over again, and as the incapacity compels large extra expense. The city is impairing its reputation by failing in its obligations to its dependents.

The plan for new public buildings should be made conspicuous again, and the proposition to issue bonds should be submitted to the voters again. There is no doubt that the arrangements will be approved when they are comprehended.

The construction of new buildings is a munificent, a humanitarian and an economic necessity. It should not be put off any longer. The defeat of the bond issue proposition at the spring election hurt St. Louis, for the country had expected that this city, after making unprecedented material advancement and after inducing complete reform, would carry on extensive improvements in order to meet public wants and in order to enhance appearances. Mr. Player's argument for improvements is directly to the point.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

Get close to nature, but not too close. Even the simplest of simple life has its dangers. Yesterday's news related the sad experience of the poetic young man near Chillicothe who chose a hay field south of town as a good place in which to sleep over night, and made his bed in the tall, moist timothy. The thrifty farmer who owns the field started his mowing machine at 3 o'clock in the morning and mowed over the young nature-lover, who awoke to find a finger gone and his arm badly mangled.

This gives a tremendous setback to old Walt Whitman and Pastor Wagner. Thoreau will likely turn over uncomfortably in his grave and John Burroughs will hurry into town to take out an accident policy.

Has it come to this, that the only safe place for a nature lover to sleep is on a golf links, where the grass is short, and where he would probably be arrested for trespass? Possibly Ernest Shadown Thompson can tell us.

If Mr. Ryan's stock is to be sold to the policyholders without an advance, the Equitable troubles will have produced the finest specimen of good finance the age has witnessed. And Ryan has never made a speech about it. If there are any more Virginia Irishmen of that breed they should be transferred to Wall street.

White says that he must have terms to suit or there won't be any peace. Russia has not yet been taught to talk straight. The Oriental bluff in bargaining is centuries old, and Russia comes from the horse-trading Tartars.

Mississippi proposes to convert cut-over pine timber lands into orchards, and has arranged, for this purpose, to bring fruit farmers from Michigan. The South is the land of promise.

What does the Kaiser think of Norway's dictations with Edward? Probably that he's up against a fjord.

RECENT COMMENT